



Canthrox Shampoo

—a shampoo different from all others. It cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly, completely and satisfactorily—yet easily and gently. Canthrox makes an abundance of fine, rich and creamy lather—a lather that removes all dirt, dandruff and excess oil.

Your Hair Dries Quickly Without Streaking

After a Canthrox shampoo, the hair is bright, soft, fluffy and easy to do up. It relieves itching and leaves the scalp pliant and refreshed. Positively guaranteed to contain nothing that will cause the hair to become streaky in color, coarse or brittle, or split at the ends.

50 Cents for 15 Shampoos

Trial Offer: We have such confidence that Canthrox will please you that upon receipt of your name and address and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage we will send you sufficient Canthrox for a shampoo, so that you can try it at our expense.

H. S. PETERSON & CO., 275 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

If asked for, Canthrox shampoos are given in many first-class Hair Dressing and Shampoo Parlors.

To Give Life and Beauty to the Hair

(From London Hairdressers Review)

"More dull, brittle, faded and falling hair results from too much washing the head than from any other cause. If you want to see your customers' hair grow in beauty and color, and brilliance and luxuriance, stop drenching and rinsing it and depend upon dry shampooing.

"Dry shampooing once a week will bring about wonders. Hard and scaly scalps become soft and pliable. Coarse, lifeless and splitting hairs will take on new life, become soft and glossy and the natural color will return.

"To make a shampoo powder mix 4 ounces of orris root with 4 ounces of therox. Sprinkle a tablespoonful over the head and brush thoroughly through the hair. Don't spare the brushing. This treatment tones up the hair from root to tip, removes dust, dandruff and excess oil, leaves the scalp clean, cool and refreshed and the hair rich, soft and silky."

Old Style
New Style

LAME PEOPLE

The Perfection Extension Shoe for any person with one short limb. Worn with any style of ready-made shoes with perfect ease and comfort. Shipped on trial. Write for booklet. HENRY D. LOTZ, 218 Third Avenue, New York City

DENT'S Toothache Gum

not only stops toothache instantly, but cleans the cavity, removes all odor, and prevents decay. Keep a supply, and save many a dentist bill. There are imitations. See that you get Dent's Toothache Gum. At all druggists 15 cents or by mail. Dent's Corn Gum cures corns and bunions, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., 60 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Are Your EYES Affected in Any Way?

If so, let us send you The Ideal Sight Restorer for 10 days at our expense.

THE NORMAL EYE It helps Nature in a purely natural way to strengthen the eyes and restore the natural vision. Its action is in the nature of a gentle massage, which stimulates the eyes by restoring the normal circulation of blood—that is all that weak eyes require. But it does more—it molds the eye painlessly but surely to its perfect shape. This is necessary to correct near-sight, far-sight, astigmatism, and kindred defects. It is absolutely safe—it does not come in direct contact with the eyes; and five minutes' manipulation, in your own home, twice a day, is all that is necessary to counteract eyestrain and headache; see nature, and read with your naked eyes. Write for instructive booklet No. 131 D and 10 days test to

THE IDEAL CO., 134 W. 65th St., N. Y. City

Gray Hair Restored

"Walnutta Hair Stain"

Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair or Moustache. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists, or we will send you a Trial Size for 20c., postpaid. Large size (eight times as much) 60c. If your druggist don't sell it, send direct to us. Send the yellow wrapper from two bottles purchased from a druggist and we will give you a full-size bottle for nothing.

WALNUTTA CO., 305 N. 14th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUBY'S HAIR COLORING HERBS

restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. It will not stain the scalp, is not sticky or dirty, and is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. Package makes one pint. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Package postpaid for 25 cents, or five packages for \$1.00. OZARK HERB CO., Desk G, St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT YOUR FIGURE

LET ME SEND YOU AUTO MASSEUR ON A 40 DAY FREE TRIAL BOTH SEXES

So confident am I that simply wearing it will permanently remove all superfluous flesh that I mail it free, without deposit. When you see your shapeless speedily returning I know you will buy it. Try it at my expense. Write to-day.

PROF. BURNS 15 West 84th Street Dept. 200, New York

SLEEPING ON A HOP PILLOW

improves the health of everybody. Relieves Insomnia. For general debility the good is beyond belief until tried. Send postal for free INFORMATION ABOUT HOPS. Robert Welles, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CAMERA'S NEW EYE

By F. V. COLLINS

CERTAIN possibilities—indeed, actual performances—of the eye of the camera are probably unknown and unrecognized by a majority of persons, among whom may be counted photographic amateurs and professionals. Although this artificial recording eye is in many respects inferior to the human organ of vision, it has been found that it can disclose matters beyond the ken of the latter, even when aided by all other instruments known to optical science.

Recently these unique capabilities of the photographic eye have been turned to account in several marvelous and useful ways. In such widely divergent branches of science as medicine and astronomy valuable results are being yielded by this means; while, as a detector of evidences of crime, it has been found in some instances to be singularly efficient.

The scene is a Government scientific laboratory. An electric bulb is switched on, and reveals, among other technical paraphernalia, a microphotographic instrument, designed for the taking of the minutest disease germs. This particular instrument, however, is not of the usual type; for the light by which the photographs are made is invisible to the human eye. The scientist who presides in the laboratory kindly undertakes to explain what to the unscientific might appear a paradoxical statement. And the method he uses is truly an impressive and spectacular one.

Witchery of Science

SWITCHING off the Edison bulb, he flashes on a powerful arc light, the intensely white rays of which are deflected by a prism upon the wall, forming a brilliantly defined spectrum. The beautifully graduated colors, ranging from dark red at one end to faintest violet at the other, glow upon the otherwise black wall, the visible dissection of the white light rays into their component parts. It was strange to realize that, as the scientist stated, there was shining at each extremity of this visible spectrum brilliant and potential radiance; each, to be sure, different in peculiar properties, but both light. And the wall at each end remained, to all human perception, as black as the proverbial hat.

But it was easy to demonstrate the assertion. Taking a fluorescent screen, he held it against the wall beyond the faintest tinge of violet, and, behold! it glowed with radiance much more than any in the whole visible spectrum. And far away from the spectrum the magic screen still glowed in the darkness, even at a distance from the visible light of several times the length of the entire rainbow colored band. Truly it was a veritable witchery of science! And beyond the dark red at the opposite end of the spectrum was glowing a light, not so brilliant, but containing more heat than any visible radiance.

Only recently have photographs been made successfully with these infrared rays, so called. Such photographs show intensely black shadows; those made with ultraviolet light, the existence of which the scientist demonstrated so picturesquely, disclose no shadows at all. These strange light effects, however, which have their learned explanation, curious and interesting as they are, proceeding from rays one cannot see with the naked eye, yield in importance to the fact that ultraviolet photographs are now revealing new knowledge concerning such opposite subjects as the distant and silvery moon and the microscopically minute disease germ.

Precisely what will be revealed by the camera eye, aided by this light alone, concerning the disease pests of humanity, only the future can tell; for it is a branch of investigation that has practically just begun. The light is known to exert germicidal action in the case of some diseases, notably lupus or skin tuberculosis, a fact discovered by Finsen and now used in curative treatment. By means of successive photographs, it is manifestly possible to observe the presence of this germicidal action, while the range of possible discovery extends to the finding of germs hitherto invisible even with the most powerful microscope or ultramicroscope. The results of this curious camera eye can, of course, be obtained only in the photograph. The lens is made from a sort of quartz crystal—glass would be practically impervious to the rays—and discloses nothing to ordinary light or sight.

Used in astronomical photographic apparatus, this wonderful ultraviolet ray eye has disclosed, among other things, a hitherto mistaken conception concerning the substance composing the bright depressions

on the lunar surface. These depressions remain bright in the ultraviolet ray photographs that have been made of them, while, if they were composed of sulphur, as has been generally surmised, they would show intensely black. This new camera eye, applied to the telescope, offers the latest aid to the astronomer in his fascinating search of the heavens.

In a Murder Trial

EVEN before it had been adapted exclusively, by means of special lens construction and combination, to the reception of the invisible ultraviolet rays, the camera eye, owing to its peculiar sensitiveness to this light, has played a strikingly dramatic role on various occasions. One of these occurred a few years ago in Lausanne, Switzerland.

It appears that a handkerchief formed an exhibit at a murder trial, and was regarded as a crucial bit of evidence. The closest inspection failed to reveal a stain on the immaculately white cloth, even with the aid of a powerful microscope. But it occurred to a professor of Lausanne University to photograph the handkerchief, when the image obtained clearly disclosed the presence of great splotches, or rather of what had been such, showing ghostlike in the carefully washed fabric. The photograph proved the turning point of the trial, and the result was conviction.

Blood, as was scientifically explained at the time, happens to be one of the substances that absorb ultraviolet rays, and when any of these substances have found their way to a receptive surface no amount of erasing or cleansing can hide its presence from the camera eye. When the latter is equipped to utilize only this invisible light, the result is much more marked. Should the neatest erasure be made in writing done with substances specially absorbent of the rays, the ultraviolet photograph would show the traces of the erasure as plainly as the writing itself.

A striking example of the detective power of the camera eye in this regard happened not long ago in France, where the signature to an old and valuable document had entirely disappeared. The inheritance of a large estate devolved upon the missing signature, and the evident heir had to wait many years before the camera eye finally revealed its existence and gave to him his long withheld property. Even an ordinary camera lens has proved, on numerous occasions, a successful detector of forgery.

Peculiar Place for Advertising

THE retention of ultraviolet rays by printer's ink may sometimes lead to queer results. On one occasion a man received a boxful of photographic plates from a friend for development. He succeeded in evolving prints which, generally speaking, were excellent; but was somewhat surprised to perceive business advertisements in positions where even the most persistent and ingenious advertising artist would find it difficult to place them. Not only were rocks and trees embellished with the words, "Use So & So's Baking Powder," advertisements of soap, etc., but these and similar legends were inscribed upon bodies of water and in the sky, as well as upon different parts of the persons appearing in the groups. It seems that, in packing up the plates, the sender had placed pieces of printed paper between them, and on the journey the ink had affected the sensitive surfaces, screened effectively from ordinary light as they were.

Professor Sylvanus Thompson, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain not long ago, gave a striking demonstration of the photographic action of ultraviolet rays. On a board was a large sheet of apparently plain white paper. A photographer then set up his camera and took a photograph of the paper. Upon development of the photograph, it was seen that there was a bold inscription upon the apparently blank surface, which had been written with a colorless chemical absorbent of ultraviolet rays, which, being invisible to sight, could be disclosed only with the aid of the camera.

Photographs in the Dark

ALTHOUGH only beginning to be utilized for scientific purposes, the action of the invisible ultraviolet rays was known in the earliest days of photography. Indeed, it was the latter pursuit that led to the discovery of the very existence of the invisible light. Fox Talbot, in "The Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, speculates upon the possibil-